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FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916.

Strongest Republican Needed.

Two international issues, the outcome of which will greatly increase or diminish the strength of President Wilson in the approaching campaign have, for several weeks past, been shaping themselves unmistakably in his favor. Today there is little reason to doubt the President has the confidence and esteem of as many of the voters as at any period in his administration. He may gain greatly in strength as the months go by. It will be well for the ambitions of the Republican party leaders if they bear these conditions and possibilities in mind when they go into convention one week from next Wednesday to nominate the party's candidate for President. They cannot afford to make the mistake of selecting any man but the one who can command the largest number of votes on election day next November. They must not blind themselves to the indications that the contest will be close and to the possibility that the loss of one or two States by a few thousand ballots or less may cost them the victory.

How President Wilson will fare at the polls will be determined by the status of this country with relation to the European war and by the outcome of its undertaking in Mexico, more than by all the other factors combined. Our negotiations with Germany have reached a stage that must be regarded as reasonably satisfactory to a very large portion of the people. If November comes without a renewal of submarine warfare involving the sacrifice of American lives, these people will credit the President with a victory. While in Mexico the situation is yet somewhat precarious it is less menacing. The President already has been given credit for striking a blow there and if there is no serious recoil it will be scored as another victory. It is true prices are high and the Treasury is empty, but the dinner pails are full and the war will be made to cover countless mistakes. So President Wilson today is strong and gaining strength. In five months he may be doubly formidable.

So neither the "Old Guard" nor any other Republican faction may without inviting disaster weigh selfish interests or any consideration other than the national welfare against the vote-controlling power of the strongest candidate, which it may safely be said at this juncture is the party's most valuable asset. While the Progressives as a party may be eliminated from calculations, Progressive sentiment cannot safely be ignored. A weak opponent of President Wilson would be one representing all that the enthusiasts who followed Roosevelt in 1912 are opposed to; a weaker opponent would be one who flies in the face of all of those who voted for Henry Ford in the Middle West, who is a standing repudiation of his own proclamation and pledge against a third term in the White House and an affront to the hundreds of thousands of old-fashioned Republicans with whom party loyalty is a religion.

There is nothing to justify any such confidence on the part of Republicans as would lead them to nominate either one or the other. The country's demand in this period of great responsibilities and possibilities is plainly for wise and experienced and far-seeing statesmanship, calm judgment, steadfast and conservative policies. It may require all of these in large measure to defeat President Wilson.

Musical Future for the Capital.

The Community Singing Society, by its three excellent performances of the opera "Martha," has proven its claim to the fullest moral and financial support of those interested in the musical development of the Capital. The artistic success of the production was due in great measure to the unceasing labor of a director whose zeal inspired the enthusiastic co-operation of the singers and orchestra. They are to be congratulated upon their achievement.

It has been said that Washington is not a musical city, though capable of visiting opera companies, symphony orchestras and recitals are always greeted by large and keenly appreciative audiences, and generally the galleries are crowded with enthusiasts. We have also many music clubs, such as the Rubinstein Club, the Friday Morning Club, the Motet Choir, the Home Club chorus, the Monday Morning Club, and others, all composed of talented amateur singers and instrumentalists. For several seasons we boasted an excellent symphony orchestra which, supported by subscription, gave splendid concerts.

To place our city on a basis musically with other cities of its size, or even smaller ones we need the unselfish interest of a public-spirited, enterprising man or woman, or a committee, who will devise ways and means by which to maintain a local opera company to give occasional operas and concerts, such as the Community Singing Society which has had so auspicious a commencement. Improvement and success are sure to follow.

Operatic music is generally conceded to be the most delightful form of musical entertainment and should not be held a luxury. We should follow the example of Europe in this regard and maintain our local company, so that the people may hear the works of the great masters at small cost. Good music uplifts and beautifies every day existence, but at the present time it is an expensive feast which only a minority can afford. When the musical interests of the city unite it will not be long before we will be able to enjoy a spring festival of opera, oratorio and symphony concerts, such as are held in many cities in this country. Provision could be made for the attendance of school children and these local performances would be a valuable asset to the instruction of music in the public schools.

Music speaks a universal language and a community musical organization well endowed and maintained would promote friendship and good will among the people such as no other common interest could possibly develop.

Japan's War Weakness.

At a recent talk before a Presbyterian church club Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburgh, former Secretary of State, took occasion to emphasize his belief in the desire of the Japanese government and people for continued friendship with this country. He stated that during his sojourn in Japan as a representative of President Taft to attend the funeral of Emperor Meiji he had been struck by the fact that the Japanese people were not only the abolition of the half-and-half principle, but the others, upon which such abolition was based, he will have no reason to complain of lack of acquiescence. But Mr. Johnson is merely resorting to trickery and deception.

A Congressional Superstition.

There is a curious superstition which has lurked behind most of the debates on preparedness in Congress. Perhaps this superstition can best be defined by algebraic comparison. Let x equal the number of soldiers we need. If we have x soldiers minus one corporal and two privates, we are in danger of seeing a hostile horde ravaging our coast towns within twenty-four hours.

If we have x soldiers plus one mule-driver and two sergeants, we are in danger of turning the nation into an armed camp and of converting a country of peace-loving people into the dwelling-place of a host of ravening wolves.

Of course there is an irreducible minimum below which our military forces must not be permitted to fall. It can be said that there is no present danger of our military forces falling below this irreducible minimum unless they defy the law of gravitation and fall up. But this question of the size of our forces is, in the long run, a matter of secondary importance compared with the method of their organization and the attitude of our citizens toward the whole question of military service.

The first duty before the country is to free our professional army from civilian interference in regard to purely technical questions. To the trained officers of the regular army must be given the responsibility of determining the organization and equipment of our military forces. Army posts must be located, not for the convenience of Congressmen, but for their utility as centers of mobilization and training.

The second duty before the country is to face the facts of our military establishment as it now is. As a nation we must learn to distinguish between an army in being and the paper army of legislative fiat.

The third duty before the country is to awake to the realization of the fact that nothing less than universal military training can give us an adequate solution to our problem of defense.

The fourth and most important duty before the country is to decide once and for all that this universal training must be undertaken, not in return for pay, but as some slight compensation for the privileges of citizenship.

Concerning the recognition of these four duties we cannot recall a single instance where the advice and counsel of Congressman Hays, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, has proved otherwise than a discouragement and a handicap to all those who are working both within and without the army for the progressive development of our system of national defense.—The Outlook.

An Ice Mine.

Unbelievable as it may seem, there exists at Coudersport, Penn., an ice mine. It was discovered about eighteen years ago by a farmer who, noting a peculiar coldness—even in the warmest weather—of a certain portion of his farm, was led to dig there in the belief that he would find a deposit of silver. The mine or cave which he unearthed proved to be forty feet deep and from ten to twelve feet in diameter. At present, it is entered by means of a ladder, since it is situated on the side of a hill.

Geologists are not able to explain why the mine happens to be where it is, nor why the ice should form, in seeming opposition to the laws of nature, in summer and melt in winter, as it does in this instance. The ice is formed from a peculiar cold mist which comes from the bottom of the forty-foot shaft. As soon as warm weather arrives, frost appears on the walls of the shaft and soon tiny icicles form rapidly, until in the warmest weather huge icicles, often two feet thick, reach from the platform, at the top, to the bottom of the mine. The ice begins forming in May, and in October the thaw sets in.

A shelter was erected over the mine some time ago, but it had to be removed, as the ice melted when the sun's rays were kept from the mine.

The mine has been used as a cold storage plant by the wife of the farmer, and she claims that eggs have been kept seven months in the natural refrigerator and at the end of that period found to be in perfect condition. During the summer the temperature of the mine ranges from 25 to 30 degrees above zero. This mine, notwithstanding the fact that it is open at the top, is warm enough on the coldest winter's day to keep vegetables sweet and crisp.

The ownership of this natural curiosity has recently changed hands; and now the business men of Coudersport are co-operating with the new owner in an effort to attract more tourists to the place. They are planning an extensive advertising campaign, which will include advertising in automobile guide books. Important improvements on the roads, buildings, and the park surrounding the ice mine are to be carried out before the coming summer. The contemplated opening of the new road running directly from the mine to the town of Coudersport will make visiting the mine and grounds particularly convenient to autoists in the East.—Scientific American.

Munitions Taxes and Neutrality.

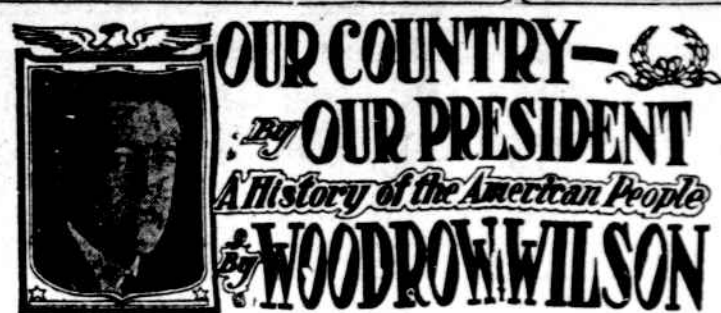
In planning to tax the profits of the makers of war munitions, the administration evidently has paid no attention to the criticism that by so doing it will make the United States government a beneficiary of if not a participant in a series of acts which have been gravely offensive to Germany, Austria-Hungary and the other entente powers of Europe, and to that extent will violate the neutrality to which the President has pledged the government and the people. Even Germany has recognized the legal right of American manufacturers to make and sell arms and ammunition to belligerents in Europe, and the United States has granted the legal right of any belligerent to seize and confiscate or destroy shipments of such goods which may fall into their hands. But in all these transactions private parties only have been involved. The question has been raised, however, whether the United States could enact special legislation making itself the beneficiary of the munitions trade—virtually going into partnership with the munitions makers—without at least raising the suspicion that its neutrality is a sham. This point undoubtedly will be urged against the proposal to tax munition plants. It may be said in this connection that most of the contracts made by the manufacturers with the allies contain clauses providing that any additional expense imposed by national or State legislation shall be recompensed through an increase in price. This would mean, of course, that whatever tax the United States might lay upon war profits would be paid not by the makers of munitions, but by England, France, Russia, and the other allied powers which are fighting Germany.—Washington Correspondence of Boston Transcript.

A Worthy Gould Charity.

Six thousand portable houses have been ordered from the United States by Frank Jay Gould, and they are about to arrive on ships to be given to French and Belgian refugees whose homes have been destroyed in the war activities. The number is large, but still that does not make enough houses to cover the people who have been uprooted by the gayeties of the militarism of Germany. Americanism is strongly emphasized in that one big act of charity. There is no doubt of what family of successful Americans Frank Jay Gould is a member. This is the country where the portable houses are made in great numbers at small cost. The Le Cri de Paris newspaper says that more charity is dispensed at Gould's Lafayette chateau than anywhere else in France, and that no war sufferer is refused help there though thousands call.—Worcester Telegram.

Virtues of the Kaiser.

A little brochure being circulated in Berlin sets forth the virtues of the Kaiser, notably his simplicity and love of peace. Too bad that little black man from Egypt got hold of him.—New York Evening Telegram.



A REACTION CANDIDATE.

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Mr. Grover Cleveland, whom the Democratic convention put forward as a new man in the field of national politics, had proved his quality in public service in the State of New York in a way which had, within the past two or three years, attracted the attention of the whole country.

Twenty years before, when he was but a youth of twenty-six, he had been chosen district attorney for the city of Buffalo (1885). In 1871 he had been made sheriff of his county, and ten years later mayor of Buffalo; in 1882 he became governor of the State.

In that year the tide of popular reaction against the Republicans had run very strong, and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, as well as New York, had preferred Democratic to Republican governors; but the reaction had been more marked and extraordinary in New York than anywhere else.

In 1880, the year Mr. Garfield was chosen President, the Republicans had carried New York by a safe margin of more than 2,000 votes, and yet in 1882, but two years later, Mr. Cleveland had been preferred to an unopposed opponent by a plurality of 150,000.

He was of the open and downright sort that all men who love strength must admire. Business men felt that he could trust him because he had had business of his own to manage as a lawyer of assured and increasing practice and knew the business interests of the State and meant to guard them. Plain men instinctively trusted him, seeing that he was no subtle politician but a man without sophistication like themselves.

He had early been drawn into politics and had followed it with a wholesome relish, finding zest in its comradeship. A man of action and resource, men of quick wits and ready expedients, as well as in the sense of action and of service which it brought into his own life.

A long apprenticeship in affairs, with local politicians for associates and fellow counsellors, made it very clear to him how men were to be handled and

combined and gave him that close acquaintance with the personal side of party combination which is the surest basis of political sagacity among those who lead; and yet, though he knew men of all sorts intimately and at first hand, as Lincoln did, and met them every day in close, sympathetic association, he kept his own principles and point of view unconfused.

He was the son of a rural pastor. His father had not had the means to give him a college training, but the lad had got the better training of a Christian household, had brought away from his quiet home standards of right action and a steadfast, candid conscience which told more and more upon the course of his life as he matured.

His associates found candor and courage to be the most characteristic qualities of the man.

There was something very satisfactory in the simplicity and frankness with which he went about his duties when in office, without question as to his obligations as a public servant or misgivings as to the effect of what he did upon his personal fortune. "The affairs of the city," he said, when he became mayor, "should be conducted as far as possible upon the same principle as a good business man manages his private concerns," and the voters of the city found, with not a little satisfaction, that he acted upon that principle with extraordinary watchfulness and vigor.

They dubbed him the "veto mayor" before his term was out, so frequently did he check the extravagance and the ill-considered plans of the city council with his sharp, unhesitating executive negative.

As governor the same qualities shone even more conspicuously in him. Courage, directness, good sense, public spirit, as if without thought of consequences either to himself or to his party, made him at once a man whom all the country marked when he came to that great post.

Tomorrow: A Mugwump Victory.

Woodrow Wilson

The Herald's Army and Navy Department

Latest and Most Complete News Service and Personnel Published in Washington.

By E. B. JOHNS.

To take care of the increase in the number of cadets Col. Clarence P. Townsley, superintendent of the military academy, thinks that \$25,000 should be spent on the West Point plant. In his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs Col. Townsley went into details of the plans that have been prepared for the improvements and showed the necessity of the enlargement of the facilities of the academy.

He declared that in order to take care of the additional cadets the academy should have a new mess hall, a new stable, and new barracks. He also asked that the gymnasium be enlarged and overhauled. Col. Townsley suggested a plan for the enlargement of the campus. In order that the buildings may be ready for the cadets when they are appointed Col. Townsley declared that the academy should carry this season \$2,000,000 for the enlargement of the plant. The balance he said would not be needed at present.

The commissioning of officers of the field artillery of the District of Columbia National Guard is increased. Instead of the arm, does not meet with the approval of the War Department. The Judge Advocate General of the army is of the opinion that the existing commissions have been issued as required by Section 15 of the District Militia act of 1909, and that the request of the Adjutant General of the guard cannot be granted. He states further that, as the number of field artillery batteries in the District of Columbia National Guard is increased, especially if a battalion of field artillery should be formed, it may be desirable to amend the law so as to provide for promotion in the battalion and for commission in such battalions, but under existing law the present commissions have been properly issued.

The provisional battalion of marines in command of Maj. Charles B. Hatch is being mobilized at San Domingo. It is to be composed of the marine detachment of the 1st Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment, and the 1st Battalion, 2nd Marine Regiment, which sailed on the Salem from Boston, and of the marines from the Louisiana and Tennessee, who sailed from Norfolk. The marines from the Louisiana and Tennessee went to San Domingo on the Tennessee, which stopped at Fort Royal and picked up 110 marines who will be distributed among the organizations of the First Brigade.

Aside from Maj. Hatch the following officers have been ordered to temporary duty with the battalion and the First brigade: Capt. Walter E. Noa, acting quartermaster; Capt. Herbert J. Hirschinger, First Lieut. Benjamin S. Barry, Second Lieut. Arthur J. White, E. E. T. Lloyd, William C. MacCronne, and Vincent E. Stack.

Among the army officers who registered at the War Department yesterday were: Lieut. Col. H. D. Todd, C. A. C.; Maj. E. T. Clatslow, A. M. C., and Charles E. Layman, infantry, and Capt. H. C. Corbin, jr., M. C., and Robert C. Eddy, C. A. C.

The following naval officers visited the Navy Department yesterday: Commander Thomas A. Kearnel, U. S. S. Wyoming; Lieut. H. C. Fraser, U. S. S. K-5, and Lieut. John D. Crisp, U. S. S. Balch.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. Virginia E. Clark, aviation officer, Signal Corps, will make no more than three visits to Baltimore on business pertaining to the inspection of equipment at the American Propeller Company.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Ralph Harrison, Fourth Cavalry.

Capt. George E. Sharpe, Medical Corps, will proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., for duty.

Capt. Joel R. Lee, Twenty-third Infantry, is detailed for service in the Quartermaster Corps vice Capt. George E. Stewart, Quartermaster Corps, relieved.

Capt. Frederick W. Coleman, Third Infantry, is detailed for service in the Quartermaster Corps vice Capt. Paul Giddings, Quartermaster Corps, relieved.

Capt. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps, will re-

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Delaware sailed for Rockport May 25. The Moccasin arrived at Genoa, May 24. Kansas arrived at South River, New York City, May 23. Michigan arrived at North River, New York City, May 22. New Hampshire arrived at Newport, May 21. New York sailed for Dominguez City, May 21. Vermont arrived at Santa Island Sound, May 22.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. P. F. Blaisdell, in Virginia as gunner officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. C. Gordon to Oklahoma.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. King, to Utah, May 23, 1916.

Lieut. (junior grade) S. R. Canine, detached New Jersey, to Utah, May 23, 1916.

COUGHLIN HEADS FRATERNITY.

Gamma Eta Gamma Men of Georgetown Dine at Raleigh.

Thomas P. Coughlin was elected president of the Gamma Eta Gamma Men of Georgetown University, at the final initiation dinner and smoker in the ballroom of the Raleigh last night. Seven new members were initiated. Edward Davis was toastmaster. Other officers elected were: Thomas A. Clark, sheriff; Paul Brown, bailiff; R. A. Walsh, quaestor; John B. Harvey, lector; and D. Heywood Hardy, recorder.

New members initiated were L. Volker, James T. Daley, H. W. Kenelberger, T. G. Walsh, Earl P. F. Reilly, D. Heywood Hardy, and T. Lionel Tansey. Others present were Edward T. Scully, Ray Hildebrand, F. M. Schanze, Robert E. White, Edwin J. Sandmeyer, Frank Shea, Charles M. Maxfield, J. J. Honan, Thomas Coughlin, and Ray Telfer.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Coughlin, Honan, Harvey, Whelan, Hildebrand, and Clark. A musical program was furnished by Edward T. Scully, first, and Edward T. Scully, second.

NEW NEVER DEFEATED KERN.

And the Indiana Senator Cannot Afford to Let Him Do So This Year.

Editor of The Washington Herald: In a local item printed in your issue of this morning, in which mention is made of the one-time friendship existing between my Republican opponent, Hon. Harry S. New, and myself, it is stated that "Republicans are recalling that several years ago Mr. New defeated Senator Kern for the office of State Auditor in Indiana legislation." As a similar statement has been published in other newspapers, I hope I may be permitted to say that never having been opposing candidates, Mr. New has never defeated me for anything, and while I have a great personal fondness for him, I cannot afford to allow him to do so this year.

JOHN W. KERN.

CHILDREN GIVE MUSICAL.

The pupils of the music course of St. Paul's School, Fifteenth and V streets northwest, rendered a varied program in the school hall yesterday afternoon before a large audience. Instrumental solos on the piano and violin were interspersed with vocal solos and choruses. At the close of the entertainment, Right Rev. Mr. James F. Macklin, pastor of St. Paul's Church, congratulated the children and their teachers on the excellence of their work and the wide range of selection given.

Those who took part were: Misses Regina Nelligan, Alma Nelligan, Miriam Miller, Catherine McEneaney, Ella Baumback, Regina McDonald, Pauline Barry, Beulah Halligan, Mary Halligan, Margaret Stafford, Catherine Stafford, Zaida Mora, Ruth Finnin, Bertha Watson, Virginia Meyers, and Lunita Flynn.

SEEN AND HEARD

BY GEORGE MINER

Special Correspondent of The Washington Herald.
(Copyright, 1916, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

New York, May 25.—"Say, aren't women the funniest things in the world? They just naturally can't help but be suspicious. They are suspicious of everybody and everything and all the time. I can't make out their game at all."

It was Fred Barker, who is a stock broker and also a good fellow, who thus unbundled himself to me as we were having lunch together today at the Bankers' Club.

"What is this philosophizing?" I asked. "What set you to thinking of women in business hours instead of the market?"

All Nature Smiled.

"My wife," he answered. "It happened this morning. You know what a beautiful day it was in the country. I got up early and went out on the porch to enjoy it, and it was fine. The birds were singing, the tulips and pansies were in full bloom, and the new-cut lawn sent up a delightful smell and there was a flood of sunshine. Everything was pleasing, and when I went in the breakfast table looked very inviting. There were my favorite meats, and the wife was all dolled up in a becoming dress. She was easier to look at than ever."

"I am not much given to handing out guff, but I felt so good I had to get some of the happy talk out of my system. So I tried to look pleasant and said: 'This breakfast makes an awful hit with me, and so do you. You're looking prettier than a picture this morning.'"

"They are supposed to like that sort of stuff. Not at all. She didn't even smile. Instead, she half closed her eyes and looked straight at me and said: 'You be sure to come home on your regular train this evening.'"

"Now can you beat that?"

Fought by Old Men.

I see that the French are talking about reducing the age limit for their generals. Ever since this war started there has been a good deal of comment on the advanced age of most of the generals who are conspicuous in it. The war has been direct, not an sides by old men, or at least men well in middle life. Previous big wars have all been fought and managed by young men, in some instances not much more than boys.

Automobiles now make it possible for generals who are almost feeble to retain personal command of troops at the front. No longer do generals gallop around battlefields on prancing war horses. No longer do they spend days and nights in the saddle, and eat, sleep, or food. On the contrary, they slide swiftly and comfortably around in big touring cars well stocked with provisions, and in which they can sleep comfortably at all times. Youthful robustness is no longer necessary.

The average age at present of the leading German generals is about sixty-four years, of the French about sixty-one years, and of the English fifty-four years.

This is in marked contrast to the age of the famous military commanders of history. Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Caesar, and Napoleon all reached the height of their careers while in their thirties, and were practically all through by the time they were forty. Alexander the Great's career ended when he was only thirty-three.

No Youthful Commanders.

The present high officers in our own army are by no means youthful, as the average age of our major generals is sixty years. Gen. Funston is fifty-one, Gen. Pershing, fifty-six, Gen. Scott, sixty-three, Gen. Carter and Murray, sixty-five, Gen. Barry is sixty-one, Gen. Bell is sixty and Gen. Wood is fifty-six. In the chief of the staff, Gen. Peyton C. Smith, is fifty-eight. Gen. Dan was only thirty-three when he made that ride to Winchester twenty miles away. McClellan was not thirty-six when he became commander of the Army of the Potomac. Jackson was thirty-nine when he fell mortally wounded at Chancellorsville. Grant was forty-three when Lee surrendered to him. Sherman was forty-four when he marched through Georgia. Bingham was forty-four when he fought the battle of Missionary Ridge. Meade was forty-eight at Gettysburg. Lee was one of the oldest commanders on either side, being fifty-eight when the war ended.

But traditions are all upset in this war. No really youthful general has come to the front or particularly distinguished himself.

EDWARD T. PETERS.

Mr. I. a fisherman in Hawaii, has the shortest name in the world. He wins over Gen. O. of Mexico, by a valid technicality, as headline writers can attest.

LASTING PEACE.

(Copyright by E. T. Peters, 1916.)

When Justice shall be hailed Earth's king.

Peace will be as his consort bring. When nations, yielding to his sway, Shall haste his mandates in obey. In what concerns each state and nation, Each citizen, whatever his station, God's will on earth will then be done. And lasting peace at last be won.

EDWARD T. PETERS.

Mr. I. a fisherman in Hawaii, has the shortest name in the world. He wins over Gen. O. of Mexico, by a valid technicality, as headline writers can attest.

Cuticura Soothes Itching Scals

Prevents Dandruff and Falling Hair

On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 246, Boston."

EVERYONE visiting Washington wishes to take away something as a remembrance of the visit to the Nation's Capital, or as a gift for friends at home.

It is the aim of the National Remembrance Bureau to supply such things in souvenirs that shall have some artistic merit.

NATIONAL REMEMBRANCE SHOP, (Mr. Foster's Shop)

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